THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1830. NO. 7.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday.) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8,	
1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet: on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

CORNER OF SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK is now receiving extensive supplies of *Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, &c.* Having purchased the above articles with much care, in the eastern cities, he is enabled to offer them upon the most advantageous terms. September 21.—6t

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

To Merchants & Storekeepers.

Positive Sale, without reserve, at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Auction Store of P. M'Kenna. No. 47 Wood street, Pittsburgh, (late M'Kenna & Hanson's,)

On Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1830,

A large and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Fancy Articles, Books, &c. being the entire stock in trade of Jacob Hanson, late Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. The stock embraces almost every variety of goods suitable for country stores, and is well deserving the attention of country merchants.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Terms made known by any of subscribers. The goods may be viewed, and invoices examined, at the Auction store, during the usual hours of business.

GEORGE BOGGS,
NATHANIEL HOLMES,
ALEX. M'CANDLESS,
Assignees of Jacob Hanson.
P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

October 1, 1830.—ts

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

DANCING.

MR. J. C. BOND respectfully gives notice to those who wish to attend his school, that it is now open two days in each week for their reception. Days of tuition made known on application at the Concert Hall, 72 Penn street. Hours of attendance for Ladies, from 2 to 5 P. M. and from 6 to 9 for Gentlemen.

For the accommodation of those gentlemen whose avocations prevent their attendance at an earlier hour, Mr. Bond will engage to meet them from 9 to half past 10, on the same evenings above specified.

P. S. Mr. Bond further announces, that he intends giving a *Cotillion Party* on his return from Wheeling, on Tuesday, 19th inst., having engaged the celebrated Mr. Murphy, of New York, in addition to his other assistants. Tickets of invitation will be given in due time. October 8, 1830.—3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.—About the 20th of October, 1829, a young man, named JAMES COLTON, left Northampton, Massachusetts, to seek employment in some place at the south or west. A few days after he left Northampton, he was seen by an acquaintance in New York, when he expected to leave that city for Philadelphia the next day. Since that time his friends have received no information respecting him; and, as it was usual for him to write frequently when absent, they cannot but indulge the most fearful apprehensions respecting him. He was 21 years of age, light complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and was by trade a Gilder and Looking-Glass Maker. Should this meet the eye of any one possessed of any information respecting the said James Colton, it would confer a favor on his friends, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them, to communicate the same, immediately, by mail, to his brother, SAMUEL H. COLTON, Worcester, Massachusetts.

☞ Printers at the south and west would confer a favor on one of their brethren of the type, by giving the above a few insertions in their papers.

October 8.—3t.

AMERICAN DIGEST, VOL. 5.

HOGAN & CO. Corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "*A Digested Index*" to the reported decisions of the several Supreme Judicial Courts in the United States.—Volume 5. By Thomas S. Smith and Francis G. Troubat. Also, for sale as above, "*The American Digest*," complete in five vols. October 8—3t.

DARBY'S GAZETTEER.—Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. No. 95 Market street, *Darby's Universal Gazetteer*, in one large volume 8vo.

Also, for sale as above, Cruden's Concordance; M'Cullough's Philosophical Researches; Gregory's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, 3 vols. 4to; Dove's English Classics; Jones' University Edition of the British Classics; Constable's Miscellany; Modern Traveller; Archbishop Leighton's works; Lingard's History of England, &c. Oct. 8.—3t.

NOTICE.—The Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 18, will be drawn TO-MORROW, the 9th inst.—$30,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000.—Whole Tickets $10, Shares in proportion—For sale, by the Packet, Ticket, or Share, until Tuesday evening, the 12th inst.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, October 8, 1830.

WANTED as above, Sovereigns, Napoleons and American Gold. October 8.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

DUNLAP'S PAINTING OF CALVARY!

Or, the Moment before the Crucifixion.

THIS Painting is now exhibiting in this city, at Mr. Boyd's Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn street. This is *Dunlap's masterpiece*, and is the most splendid *Picture* ever exhibited in this place. It is painted on upwards of 250 square feet of canvass, and contains more than 100 figures, large as life.

☞ Open for exhibition, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M., and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Admittance 25 cents—Children half price. Season tickets 50 cents. Oct. 1.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

THE BARONY, by Miss Ann Maria Porter; Also, a great variety of New Publications, just received and for sale by

Oct. 5—3t. H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

THE BARONY, New Novel.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, The Barony, by Miss Anna Maria Porter: in 2 vols. 12 mo. N. B. All the new publications received as soon as published. Oct. 5—2

NEW NOVEL.—The Barony, a Novel, by Miss Anna Maria Porter. Just published, and for sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. October 5.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

Poetry.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

JOSEPHINE AND HER JEWELS.

Josephine, the wife of Napoleon, who was twice crowned by the Emperor, it is said, while displaying her crown-jewels to her friends, among which were the Aigrette and Necklace of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, to have told them not to envy her their possession; for that they could not make her happy: and that she had been more delighted, in your youthful days, with the present of a pair of old shoes, than she now was with all these splendid gifts. Napoleon had granted her the empty title of Empress-queen, and the settlement of a magnificent pension. She was afterwards divorced from motives of policy, but always entertained the strongest attachment to Bonaparte, and died during his captivity in Elba.

Oh! envy not the glittering gem
That sparkles in the diadem,
That binds the regal brow;
For every gem may seem a thorn,
A weight, that is with torture borne,
Whose lustre lures thee now.

Ye gaze upon the blaze of light,
Reflected from yon Aigrette bright,
Charmed with its beauties rare:
To me, dark shadows mar the scene,
Dark visions of that murdered queen,
Whose coronet I wear.

For tears have dimmed each jewel there,
Blood stained the snowy necklace fair,
With pearls encircled round:
Its links, like iron chains I feel,
I see the flashing of the steel,
And hear the deadly sound!

Empress and Queen—I twice was crown'd,
And all the bliss my bosom found,
That power can e'er impart:
His gift whose banner ne'er was furled,
The conquerer of half the world.
And lord of all my heart!

Yet nought there is in glory's beam,
Can chase away the troubled dream
Of that which still *may be:*
It haunts me in the festive hour,
Breathes in the perfume of the flower,
'Midst mirth and melody.

Then gaze not with a charmed eye,
Upon the sceptre's brilliancy;
Those diamonds coldly shine!
Far dearer to my breast would prove
The simplest pledge of early love,
If youthful peace were mine!

* * * * *

Too soon, alas! did fate fulfil,
The shadowy sense of coming ill,
That press'd her spirit down:
Too soon the potent, stern decree
Of him she loved so fervently,
Displayed that envied crown.

She, who would thrones as dust have weighed,
Had Love and Faith been unbetrayed,
Fell by a gilded dart;
Banished the kingdom she loved best,
The dearer empire of his breast,
Peace to the Broken Heart!

That heart, by its own woes unmoved,
With woman's self-devotion loved,
And lived upon his fame,
And burst not till the doom he gave,
Recalling, made the victor slave!
And shadowed o'er his name.

THE LEGACY OF THE ROSES.

The following fine verses are by Miss Landon, and are founded on the fact reported by Mr. Crofton Croker, that "a person who died at Barnes, left an annual sum to be laid out in roses planted on his grave."

Oh! plant them above me, the soft, the bright,
The touched with the sunset's crimson light,
The warm with the earliest breath of spring,
The sweet with the sweep of the west wind's wing;
Let the green bough and the red leaf wave—
Plant the glad rose-tree upon my grave.

Why should the mournful willow weep
O'er the quiet rest of a dreamless sleep?—
Weep for life, with its toil and care,
Its crime to shun, and its sorrow to bear;
Let tears and the sign of tears be shed
O'er the living, not over the dead!

Plant not the cypress nor yet the yew;
Too heavy their shadow, too gloomy their hue,
For one who is sleeping in faith and in love,
With a hope that is treasured in heaven above;
In a holy trust are my ashes laid—
Cast ye no darkness, throw ye no shade.

Plant the green sod with the crimson rose,
Let my friends rejoice o'er my calm repose:
Let my memory be like the odors they shed,
My hope like their promise of early red; [bloom:
Let strangers, too, share in their breath and their
Plant ye the bright roses over my tomb!

L. E. L.

Miscellany.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Account of levelings carried across the Isthmus of Panama, to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama, and of the Atlantic at the mouth of the river Chagres; accompanied by geographical and topographicial notices of the Isthmus—by John Augustus Lloyd, Esq., communicated by Capt. Sabine, Secretary of the Royal Society.

In November, 1827, I received a special commission from General Bolivar, to make a survey of the Isthmus of Panama and Darien, in order to ascertain the best and most eligible line for a communication (whether by road or canal) between the two seas. On my arrival in Panama, in March, 1828, I was joined by a brother officer of Engineers, a Swede, in the Colombian service, a good mathematician, and of habits of great correctness in observation.

Upon consulting together, we found that we could combine the particular object of the commission with a second object, in which we both felt a deep interest, namely, the determination of the relative height of the ocean on either side of the Isthmus; and that we could best accomplish both by taking a part of the present line of road between Porto Velo and Panama, until we should fall in with the river Chagres, about twenty miles above Cruces, which village is the usual landing place for all articles of commerce in their transit from the North Sea to Panama.

To avoid delay, we commenced our operations on the 5th of May, although the rainy season had for some days set in; being resolved to overlook the absence of personal comfort, the unhealthiness of the season to an European constitution, the inadequacy of our means, and various other difficulties unnecessary to enumerate; as we finally succeeded in surmounting them.

The instruments used for the leveling were, a 20 inch level, of Carey's best construction, with extra telescopes, levels, shade tubes, &c. which I received from the Museum at Bogota; a pair of excellent station staves, made by Harris, and graduated as usual with vernier scales, added by myself, to read off to thousandths of a foot when required; Gunter's chains; an excellent ten inch theodolite, by Carey, and a very fine altitude and azimuth circle for the survey.

Our first level commenced at the end of the street called Calle Sal si Puedo, in the suburbs of Panama, and at the Point of a bay called Playa Prieta, in a spring tide, high water mark, observed two days after full and change, which I had subsequently the opportunity of verifying on my return to Panama, and of ascertaining that I was 3.03 feet lower than the extreme rise of occasional tides under the influence of particular winds.

From this point we followed the old road to Porto Velo, and, after 732 pairs of levelings, in a distance from Panama of 1828 chains, (23¼ miles) we arrived at the banks of the Chagres on the 30th June, 633.32 feet being the greatest height we had passed over; and after building a secure station on the bank 179.84 above the level of high-water mark in the Pacific, we finished our operation for that year, on account of the great inclemency of the season, the sickness and debility of the people employed, and from our own constitutions beginning to suffer by continued exposure to incessant rains, with generally no other covering than tents and ranchos, or small huts built by ourselves.

On the 7th of February, 1829, the dry season having for some time set in, we resumed our leveling at the station at which we had desisted the year before, having the instruments in good repair; and having descended to a station on the river fixed for the purpose, we found the surface of the water to be 152.55 feet above high water mark in Panama.

We now followed the course of the river, and were enabled thereby to take longer levels than before, which were made with the greatest possible care, reducing the observations to the true levels, by the most exact tables, for the curvature of the earth.

After 68 pair of levelings, we arrived at Cruces in a distance of 1545 chains, (19¼ miles) and found a fall in the river of 114.60 feet, leaving only 37.96 feet above the Pacific. Having nearly fifty more to descend, and finding so great a fall in 19 miles, we were led to expect a greater fall than 37.96 feet in the remaining distance; and consequently, at this stage of our operations, to apprehend that we should find the level of the sea at Panama to be higher than at the mouth of the Chagres.

From Cruces to a town called Gorgona, distant 419 chains, (5¼ miles) there is a fall of only 16.13 feet, and thence to a small gravel bank named by us Playa de los Tajenieros, distant altogether 1392 chains (16¼) miles from Cruces, we found a fall from Gorgona of 21.82 feet to a station perfectly level with high water mark of spring tides in the Pacific, still being 34 miles from the mouth of the river.

From this point we descended below the level of high water mark of the Pacific, until we arrived at a place called Palo Matias, distant from Cruces 2682 chains, (33¼ miles) and from the commencement of the levels in the river 4227 chains (52½ miles.) At this point we first observed the effects, (slight as they were) of the tides of the north sea, and the height of the water was 13.65 below the high water mark at the Pacific; this we therefore concluded to be the level of high water mark in the Atlantic.

We however continued our leveling 507 chains further, to a place called La Bruja, nearly twelve miles distant from the mouth of the Chagres, where the water in the dry season is very brackish, and from whence there is no perceptible current to the sea; here we found the level of the surface of the water, by several observations at the time of high water in the Chagres, to be 13.55 feet below the high water mark in the Pacific, being 0.1 of a foot less than at Palo Matias, the difference being occasioned by our not having observed the tides at the former place so correctly as at the latter, as we determined to finish the observations at La Bruja.

After 935 pair of levelings, therefore, in a distance of 82 miles, we found high water mark in the Pacific to be 13.55 feet higher than high water mark at La Bruja, which, from the circumstance above mentioned, is considered to be the high water level of the Atlantic at Chagres.

The details of all the operations connected with the levelings are contained in a manuscript deposited in the Library of the Royal Society; they are further illustrated by a section of the whole on a scale of four inches to a mile.

No proof levels were taken. I was aware from the commencement, of the nature of the task I had entered upon, and knew too well, that if I had the good fortune to be able to preserve a sufficient time to carry the level across the Isthmus, I should be but little capable of remaining during a third year, which such verification would have required. I therefore adopted such a scrupulous and rigid mode of proceeding as would render a verification unnecessary, and prevent the intrusion of even a trifling error; an important one, I am bold to say, was nearly impossible.

In the whole distance over land to the river Chagres, my companion being employed with the chain, I was assisted by a Spaniard whom I had previously instructed in the management of the station staff. By means of signals, I made him adjust the cross piece correctly to the horizontal wire of the telescope; he then brought me the staff, which I read off and noted down the reading. He resumed his station, I examined the level again, adjusted the staff, recalled the Spaniard, and read off a second time.

From the Chagres to the last level, my companion had the station staff himself, which, when adjusted to the cross wires, was read off by him. I then re-examined the level, and adjusted the staff a second time, and he again read off, writing down the two observations in distinct books, which were compared in the evening. The instrument itself I proved on most days after work, by making a set of eight or ten levelings in a circle: returning in the last station to the point from which I first started, and finding the sum of the differences of the levelings amount to zero.

The point from which the levelings commenced at Panama is marked by a large stone cut for that purpose in the wall at the edge of the sea in Playa Prieta; and the concluding point at La Bruja, by a tree cut down to the exact height marked in the observation book above the surface of the water; the height of the section of the tree is 6.848 feet below the level of high water spring tide at Panama. No better means of making this level presented itself at La Bruja; but by a reference to the manuscript detail of the observations preserved in the library, several stations are to be found in the vicinity which are not liable to decay.

By careful and continued observations I found the rise and fall of the tide in the Pacific, at Panama, as follows: between the extreme elevation and depression of the water by occasional tides, there is a difference of 27.44 feet, and the mean actual rise and fall, two days after full moon, 21.22 feet.

At Chagres I observed the rise and fall of the tide at the close of the dry season, in April, 1829, to be 1.16 foot, and being there subsequently during the rainy season, I had an opportunity of observing that the high water mark was the same in both seasons.

The time of high water is nearly the same at Chagres and at Panama, namely, at 3h. 20m. at full and change. Hence the following interesting and curious phenomena are deducible in respect to the difference of level of the two seas.

1st. High water mark at Panama is 13.55 feet above high water mark of the Atlantic at Chagres; half the rise and fall of Spring tides is, at Panama, 10.61 feet, and at Chagres 0.58 of a foot; and assuming half the rise and fall above the low water of Spring tides to be the respective mean levels, the mean height of the Pacific at Panama is 3.52 feet higher than that of the Atlantic at Charges.*

2d. At high water, the time of which is nearly the same on both sides of the Isthmus, the Pacific is raised at mean tides 10.61 feet, and the Atlantic 0.58 of a foot above these respective mean levels; the Pacific is therefore the highest at such times (10.71—0.58—3.52) 13.55 feet.

3d. At low water both seas are the same quantities below their respective mean levels; therefore at such times the Pacific is lower than the Atlantic by (10.61—0.58—3.52) 6.51 feet.

In every twelve hours, therefore, and commencing with high tides, the level of the Pacific is first several feet higher than that of the Atlantic; it becomes then of the same height, and at low tide several feet lower; again, as the tide rises, the two seas are of the same height, and finally, at high tide, the Pacific is again the same number of feet above the Atlantic as at first.

Almost every person who visits Panama from the Atlantic side is disposed to think that the country rises from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The ascent of the river Chagres, particularly when swollen by rains, and its current rendered more than usually rapid, is very toilsome; and on reaching Cruces, after four or five days' tedious journey, a traveler is impressed with the persuasion that he has gained a considerable elevation above the sea he has quitted. This impression is not diminished by the journey to Panama, which is mostly through rough and rugged passes, continually ascending and descending; and when on arriving in the savannahs, a few miles from Panama, the city is beheld for the first time, with its conspicuous cathedral, the general exclamation is, "I thought Panama had been near the level of the sea." Such is actually its situation; but as the valley from which it is first seen is several feet below the level of the sea, the first and strong impression produced is, that the city stands upon an eminence.

* The author is aware that there are different opinions with regard to what is the mean level of the ocean: the assumption in the text is conformable to his own opinion, but as the data are given from which the conclusions are drawn, every person is furnished with the means of making his own deductions.

From the National Gazette.

We have received a variety of late London journals, brought by the packet ship Napoleon. There is not much important or substantial intelligence in addition to what we published on Saturday, but we find various articles which we shall copy as worthy of the attention of our readers.

The first subject to be noticed is the arrangement which Mr. M'Lane has made with the British Government, respecting the West India trade.—The extract of a letter from the American Consul at Liverpool explains its general character. It is stated that the news was warmly welcomed at New York by the merchants; but the New York American denies that the arrangement can be of real benefit to the commerce or navigation of the United States. The British Government has consented to restore to us the direct trade to their colonies, upon the terms of the Act of Parliament of the 5th of July, 1825, that being, we believe, the basis of the proposition which was made to them in December, on our part. The 4th section of the Act of Parliament, which lies before us, is as follows:

"And whereas by the Law of Navigation Foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, from the Countries to which they belong, Goods of the Produce of those Countries, and to export Goods from such Possessions to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever: And whereas it is expedient that such Permission should be subject to certain Conditions; be it therefore enacted, That the Privileges thereby granted to Foreign Ships shall be limited to the Ships of those Countries which, having Colonial Possessions, shall grant the like Privileges of trading with those Possessions to *British* Ships, or which, not having Colonial Possessions, shall place the Commerce and Navigation of this country, and of its Possessions Abroad, upon the footing of the most favored Nation, unless His Majesty by his Order in Council shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such Privileges to the Ships of any Foreign Country, although the Conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country."

An impression prevailed among the Americans in England, that the claims of our citizens on France would be speedily adjusted.

The intentions of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Courts, in relation to France, were not known. Conjecture is on the side of peace. The Bourbons in England were treated as private individuals. No insurrections had actually occurred in Spain; a London paper, of the 24th, asserts that the 23d had been fixed upon for a general rising in that country. This we may presume to be questionable.

We do not regard the ferment which continued among the working classes in Paris, as of a dangerous nature; the new authorities were likely to provide them with employment, and thus prevent any general disorders. Polignac may yet be saved from *execution*. According to rumor, Savoy was convulsed, and numbers of priests and royalists had emigrated from the South of France.—No *cordon sanitaire* will suffice for either Italy or Spain.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st August, says: "It is rumored that the result of the Elections has induced Ministers to endeavor to strengthen themselves in order to meet Parliament with more advantage. Negotiations have again, we hear, been opened."

The accounts from Greece are unsatisfactory. It is said that anarchy prevails in the greater part of the country, and that only in a few places where there are French troops, is there any thing like order observed. The government is without money or authority.

The final residence of the exiled Bourbons remained uncertain. It is stated that the ex-King desired an asylum in Austria, but that the Duchess de Berri preferred the United States. Lulworth Castle, which Charles had gone to occupy, is the seat of the opulent Catholic family of Weld, of which a member has been created a cardinal by the present Pope.

Most of the eminent lawyers of Paris have taken the *constitutional oath*.

The Government of the Netherlands has given directions for the admission of French vessels, whether merchant or of the navy, bearing the tricolored flag, into the ports of the kingdom.

The Morning Chronicle of the 23d observes—"We doubt whether a coalition to turn out the present ministry will succeed; but we do not doubt that the present ministry will turn themselves out by their incapacity."

From the same.

"Attention cannot be too much called to the triumph of the independent party in every county of England, during the late election, and the new feature, indicative of a commencement of a more dignified way of thinking on the part of the people, of returning members free of expense. The dictation of the Aristocracy has ever been resisted, and resisted successfully. They have grossly abused their power, and it is fast departing from them. To us who remember the abject way of thinking of the English yeomany 15 or 20 years ago, the language of the present day throughout the country appears quite miraculous."

A correspondent of the Chronicle, writes from Paris, on the 20th—

"The government of the King is marching with great sense and moderation, as the proceedings of the Chambers will demonstrate to you.

"There will be, however, a formidable opposition to the present order of things in the Chamber of Deputies; and the *Courier Francais, Journal de Paris, Gazette de France*, and *Quotidienne*, will be the journals of the Duke of Bordeaux's and of the Republican parties."

Germany.—A letter of the 12th Aug. from Frankfort states, in substance, the following: that when the ordinances of Charles X. were received there they caused great joy among the Deputies in that city and neighborhood, all of them, with two or three exceptions being devoted to the Austrian System They thought they had seen evidence, in the course pursued by Polignac, of his acting in concert with Metternich. They thought the Press was at last put down, and gloried in their victory over that great enemy of arbitrary power. The friends of freedom, on the other hand trembled lest Polignac should be successful. But when the accounts of the Revolution in Paris arrived, the case was entirely changed. "A general enthusiasm broke out every where; the privileged classes at first raved at the French, and threatened an invasion, and fell at last into a complete state of stupefaction. The Chamber of Darmstadt picked up courage, and the court decreed it expedient to invite a considerable number of men to dinner, though they were Routuriers by birth, which is not usually the case. The Ministers acted very gently towards the Deputies. In order to give a correct picture of the general sentiments of Germany, one need but copy all that the English Journals have expressed to denote their admiration for the great nation which has in so admirable a manner effected its liberation.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 7.—The summit of Mount Bos Tepe, 10 wersts from Bakon, has opened, after a loud subterraneons noise, and throws out alternately stones, smoke, mud, and flames.

La Fayette.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in alluding to the remarks of Gen. La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies, in favor of abolishing the punishment of death, pays him the following compliment.

"Amidst various admirable plans and measures, I must direct your attention above all to the proposition of abolishing the punishment of death. La Fayette gave a distinguishing proof of the real nature of his spirit, by seconding, in a time of revolution, the abolishment of this penalty. He is no dealer in men's lives—no hunter after blood. He saved Louis XVI. from the fury of a mob—Charles X. from destruction—the State from anarchy, and now he would even protect from an ignominous death the authors of those fatal Ordonnances which have produced the shedding of so much blood, and left so many to mourn over the loss of husband, father, friend. France is about erecting to La Fayette a splendid monument; but posterity will do more, our grand children will call him the savior of the Liberties of France."

FORMATION OF ROCK SALT.

Alluding to the constant current which flows from the Atlantic into the basin of the Mediterranean, and the fresh water carried off by evaporation, being the only outlet for this vast mass of water, flowing in on all sides, from the Black Sea in the east, to Gibraltar in the west, of Europe, Mr. Lyell, in his "Principles of Geology," pertinently remarks:—

"What then becomes of the excess of salt?—for this is an inqury of the highest geological interest. The Rhone, the Po, and many hundred minor streams, pour annually into the Mediterranean large quantities of carbonate of lime, together with iron, magnesia, silica, alumina, sulphur, and other ingredients, in solution. To explain why the influx of this matter does not alter the composition of this sea, has never been thought to present a great difficulty; for it is known that calcareous rocks are forming in the delta of the Rhone, the Adriatic, and other localities. Precipitation is acknowledged to be the means whereby the surplus mineral matter is disposed of, after the consumption of a certain portion in the secretion of testacea and zoophytes. But some have imagined, that before muriate of soda can in like manner be precipitated, the whole Mediterranean ought to become saturated with salt, as the brine springs of Cheshire, or Lake Aral, or the Dead Sea. There is, however, an essential difference between these cases; for the Mediterranean is not only incomparably greater than these two basins, but its depth is enormous. In the narrowest parts of the Straits of Gibraltar, where they are about nine miles broad, between the isle of Tariffa and Alcanzar point, the depth varies from one hundred and sixty to five hundred fathoms; but between Gibraltar and Ceuta, Captain Smyth sounded to the extraordinary depth of nine hundred and fifty fathoms! where he found a gravelly bottom, with fragments of shells. Saussure sounded to the depth of two thousand feet, within a few yards of the shore at Nice. What profundity may we not, then, expect some of the recesses of this sea to reach? The evaporation being very rapid, the surface water becomes impregnated with a slight excess of salt; and its specific gravity being thus increased, it falls to the bottom, while lighter water supplies its place at top from the current of the Atlantic and the great rivers. But the heavier fluid does not merely fall to the bottom, but flows on till it reaches the lowest part of one of those sub-marine basins into which we must suppose the bottom of this inland sea to be divided. By the continuance of this process, additional supplies of brine are annually carried to deep repositories, until the lower strata of water are fully saturated, and precipitation takes place—not in thin films, such as are said to cover the alluvial marshes along the western shores of the Euxine, nor in minute layers, like those of the 'estangs' of the Rhone—but on the grandest scale, continuous masses of pure rock salt, extending perhaps hundreds of miles in length, like those of the mountains of Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, and Spain.

SCENES OF A DELUGE.

Annexed is one of the sketches furnished in Sir T. D. Lauder's account of the great Floods of August, 1829, in the Province of Moray, &c. We select it not as the most striking, but as being of convenient length.

"The alarm at the mill of Garmouth, occupied by George Scott, induced his wife and daughters to wade away, driving their cattle before them; whilst the miller and his lad remained to put something to rights about the premises, with the intention of following the family. But the flood increased, and the tempest still raged, and neither came. After relieving the family of the Lambs next morning, the boatmen pulled for the miller's house.—They rowed several times round it, and among the ruined out-buildings, calling loudly on the miller; and, receiving no answer, they turned away, in the sad conviction that the unfortunate inmates had perished. As they were in the act of leaving the place, the wall of the house gave way in a moment, and a great part fell into the rushing waves. The boatmen pulled off, in dread of being overwhelmed by the falling of the remainder of the building, when, to their no small surprise, they espied Mr. Scott's head and red night-cap thrust through the broken roof, and heard him calling loudly for help. They gladly returned, lowered him and his lad down into the boat, and placed both of them in safety. Mr. Scott's own account was, that having gone from the mill into the house to dinner, they were surrounded by the water, 'which,' said he, 'gaed on growin' an' growin' till between eleven an' twal o'clock. We got up on a table on ane o' the beds, and syne on chairs aboon the table, till we proppit oursels up to the ceilin' o' the hoose. Ilka ither thing was floatin' aboot. The water was full five feet deep, an' mysel' but five an' a half, an' the loon five feet high. I was hearin' the rummel o' the oot-hooses as they war fa'in,' an' sae I began to be frightit that the farrest up end o' our fire-hoose might tammel doon an' kill us baith. So mysel' and the loon got a haud o' a rope, and swung wi' the help o' it to a bed at the ither end o' the hoose, whar there was nae ceilin', an' we had hardly gotten there wi' the providence o' God, whan the upper end o' the house that we had left gied way, an' cam' doon wi' sic an awfu' rummel that my heart lap to my mouth wi' fright. I thought surely the end we war in wad gang neist. But whan I put my head oot o' the roof, an' saw a' the hooses in ruins, an' spied the boat, I trow I praised the Lord for our salvation. What think ye o' my swine, only sax months auld. Ane o' them sweemed aboon to the bar, an' then four miles east, through the sea to Port Gordon, whar the poor beast landed safe, an' I sauld him there. Ither three o' them teuk a sea voyage five miles to the wast, an' landed at the Blackhill. See they's them i' the sty there. A' my furniture was ruined, an' I thought I wad ha'e been ruined too, if no killed or drooned. But wi' some fash [trouble] I got ahaud o' my watch, an' my bit picters, [meaning his bank notes,] an' some ither usefu' papers, an' rowed them i' my napkin, and put them aboot my throat. I thought when the water should come here, I wad soon ha'e little need o' them. But feggs I saved them that way.' Strange as it may appear, the miller assured his deliverers that he had *'got a glimmer o' sleep about five o'clock in the mornin'.'*"

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The New York American of October 1, contains the following letter from a Correspondent in Liverpool.

"My dear Sir; It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th July, 1827, (issued you recollect in Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished.

There is no treaty come, or probably to come; but as we understand it, a communication from the British government importing that if, on the receipt of the despatch here, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, giving effect to the act of the last Congress, the direct trade between the United States and the British West Indies shall be renewed, upon the terms stated in that act, which, for the better information of our readers, we subjoin."

The general, and, we believe, the correct impression, is, that there is no treaty after all. A letter from our Consul at Liverpool, published in the Post of Oct. 1, written to affect the elections in Maryland, New York, and New Jersey, makes no mention of any, but refers generally to the successful termination of the negotiation. We publish below the act passed at the last session of Congress, by virtue of which, if satisfactory evidence is laid before the President that the British Government will comply with the stipulations it contains, he may issue his declaratory proclamation, upon which our ports will be open to vessels of Great Britain coming from her colonial possessions.—This would seem to be the *immediate* consequence; while the colonial possessions will not be open to our vessels, until the British order in Council shall be rescinded. The only remark we shall make to-day on this arrangement, supposing it to be on this footing, is, that Parliament, by repealing or modifying the act of 1825, may, at any moment, set every thing afloat again. To guard against the instability and fluctuation attendant on the state of trade between nations, when not regulated by treaty, was the object of Mr. Adams. In endeavoring to do so in this particular branch of trade, he was unsuccessful, and his successor will be equally so. The returns of members to the next Parliament show a material falling off in the strength of the Wellington Cabinet; and it is well recollected that at the last session, they could not afford to lose any. It is believed that without any coalition or organization against them, they will, in the language of the Morning Chronicle, "turn themselves out." Their successors may entertain different views of policy; and there is no guarantee for the continuance of the arrangement with our Minister, which is said to have been effected. We trust, however, that it is a good one; and, if so, that it will not be soon interrupted.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

French Claims.—We understand that our collector, Maj. Swartwout, has received a letter from Mr. Ogden, American Consul at Liverpool, in which it is stated that there is a strong probability that the new French government will speedily come to an amicable settlement of the claims of the American Merchants for the spoliations of the Imperial government upon our commerce. Such a result we have eagerly been expecting from the favorable crisis in French affairs, and the great influence La Fayette now exercises in the French Councils.

The general aspect of the intelligence by this arrival, is favorable to the cause of freedom, and indicates very strongly that the repose of Europe will not be disturbed by the recent glorious events in France. Neither of the great powers of Europe, has yet formerly recognized the new government of France, and indeed sufficient time has not y et elapsed for mutual consultation and explanation. England, however, receives the exiled monarch only as a private individual, and it is reported is pressing her allies to join with her in the acknowledgement of "THE KING OF THE FRENCH." The conduct of Prussia is reserved, but through the whole of Germany, the news from France has been received with the same enthusiastic joy by the people, with which it was hailed in England and the United States. Even in Spain, the impression is such, that to avert the apprehended insurrection, it is reported the King is preparing to concede a charter to the people. If such are the first fruits of this wonderful revolution, what a glorious harvest may not be anticipated! Liberty marching forth conquering and to conquer, by the irresistible power of public opinion only—spreading neither terror in front, nor leaving death nor desolation in her rear. Demagogues may frown, and faction rage—traitors may sigh, and tyrants weep—but freemen will rejoice!"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Important Discovery.—Amongst the papers read at the last meeting of the Royal Society was an interesting one on the beautiful light discovered by Lieut. Drummond. The light is obtained by the action of hydrogen and oxygen on common lime; its effect was lately tried in presence of some of the most distinguished men of rank and science in the Metropolis. A temporary lighthouse was erected ten miles below Blackwell, and the result was, that the light obtained by the agents we have mentioned, was found to be about ten times more brilliant than that given out by the revolving light of the lighthouses on the coast; so brilliant indeed was it, that when the revolving shade hid the light itself from the spectators stationed at Blackwell, (ten miles from the lighthouse,) its reflection thrown on a dead wall in the neighborhood of the temporary building was distinctly observable; the light continued at the same time to throw out the most beautiful and brilliant rays across the horizon; these two last phenomena, however, it must be observed, are not produced during moonlight or in hazy weather.

We have seen the experiment with a small ball of lime, not so large as a common playing marble: when the hydrogen and oxygen were made to act on the ball, it immediately emitted a light of the most painfully brilliant description, so much so, that the effect produced on the visual organs was even more annoying than that experienced from gazing on a meridian sun—vivid green ocular spectra also remained for many minutes.—The light thus produced from this small ball was found equal to the combined light of two hundred and sixty wax candles. The discovery is at present undergoing an examination by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty and others, previous to its being applied practically in lighthouses, and it is needless to say that great benefits to seafaring people are expected to be derived from this interesting discovery.—*London paper.*

Vulgarity of Foreign Quotations.—There is nothing to our eyes and ears more essentially vulgar, graceless, and ignorant, than the interlarding conversation or writing with phrases, exotic words, and sounds, which, though harmonious among kindred sounds, become harsh, discordant, and disagreeable, when planted in the midst of a language with which they claim little affinity. The nasal tones of the Erench—the guttural of the Spanish—destroy, for example, the melody of an English sentence into which they may be introduced, and break up the chain of oral and rythmical affinities which run through the whole speech of a people. In this respect, perhaps, public taste is improving, and good sense is beginning to put its veto upon that superficial pretence to the knowledge of foreign tongues, which shows itself in the slip-shod vanity of dragging in some high un-English word on every possible occasion. It is not thus that literature is enriched, or language improved, but by those quiet and promising studies which gather eloquence and truth in the fields of knowledge.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

The part of the New Tariff Law which went into operation on the 1st of October, is as follows—Any goods composed in part or in whole of Cotton or Wool, assorted in a package, are to pay a duty upon the highest priced article in said package. For instance, if Laces are assorted from 1s. to 8s. stg. per yard, the *whole* will be liable to a duty upon 8s.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	½
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	½
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to
GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, }
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf. }

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.—Eloped from the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 1st ult. NELSON LINN, an indented colored boy, about 14 years

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1830.

Our readers will perceive that the British West India ports *will shortly* be opened to our vessels: it is incorrect to say that they *are* opened. The course to be pursued is this: the President first issues his proclamation declaring our ports open to British vessels, and when this is received in England, a proclamation will there be issued, declaring the West India ports open to our vessels. By this arrangement, the British vessels will enjoy the trade between our ports and their own islands, several weeks before our vessels can engage in the same trade. And even after the trade is opened to our vessels, they will still labor under one material disadvantage: British vessels may proceed from one British port to the United States, or to another British port, as they may think most advantageous, but our vessels cannot pass from one British port to another.

There is also one objection to the present arrangement, which was considered very serious by the former administration. It depends entirely upon the pleasure of the ministry in Great Britain, how long it may endure. There is no treaty upon the subject, and of course no obligation upon the British government to continue it longer than it may think proper or advantageous. Mr. Adams wished to have matters arranged by treaty. In that way the trade would be regulated for *some definite time*, and not be subject to interruption by the caprice of a new ministry in England.—We are fully persuaded that more noise is made about the matter than its importance really merits.

Our readers will observe that this matter was deemed so important, that the editor of the official paper at Washington issued an extra, on Sunday, the 3d instant, stating that a proclamation would be issued next day. Now, readers, let us ask you if you can guess why it was necessary to issue this extra on Sunday? Surely the extra was not more important than the proclamation itself, and yet the proclamation was detained until Monday. We will tell you, readers: the elections were held in Maryland on Monday, and it was hoped that the intelligence would operate favorably upon those elections. It however produced no effect: the people of Maryland knew that the inhabitants of the British West India Islands must consume our produce, and whether they receive it directly or indirectly, makes no difference to the farmer.

The result of the election to-day will probably verify the assertion, *that a candidate may be defeated by the votes of his most zealous friends.* This, at first sight, may seem paradoxical, and yet is strictly correct, as we will now show:

Mr. Denny, it is admitted on all hands, will be elected by a large majority. There is then to be elected one other member of Congress, out of the other four candidates. Suppose now that John Gilmore should be the highest of these four, and Robert T. Stewart one hundred votes lower on the list: again, suppose that one hundred and twenty persons who prefer Stewart to all the other candidates, vote for Stewart and Gilmore. In this way, Gilmore gets one hundred and twenty votes from persons who are the zealous friends of Stewart, and who only take Gilmore as their second choice.—Take these one hundred and twenty votes from Gilmore, and Stewart is twenty votes ahead.

We use the names of Stewart and Gilmore for exemplification merely, but the same reasoning will apply to any two of the four candidates for the second seat in Congress. It will not apply to those who vote for Denny and another candidate, because Denny is not in competition for the *second* seat—he will certainly fill the *first*. Denny's election being certain, those who are opposed to him have really but one member to elect, and by voting for any two of the other four, they must inevitably assist their *second* as much as their *first* choice.

The Anti-Jackson party in Maryland obtained a complete victory, at the election held in that State, on Monday, the 4th instant. The Anti-Internal Improvement policy of the administration has borne hard upon Maryland, and the yeomanry there seem determined not to submit unresistingly. Under Mr. Adams' administration, one million of dollars were subscribed to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the people of Maryland considered the *veto* of the President upon the Washington and Rockville road bill, and the rejection by the Senate of the bill authorizing a subscription to the Baltimore rail-road, as harsh and partial measures, and they have pronounced their disapprobation in very intelligible language.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—Will you be so kind as to insert the following extract from "Niles' Register," in your paper:

"*Strange Allusion.*—Mr. Lewis, a member of Congress from Alabama—the gentleman of a large size and powerful voice, who, in his place, at the last session, pronounced every pretending friend of Gen. Jackson, a "*traitor to the cause*" who should not vote for the Indian bill, has lately played the "table orator," as Mr. Walsh demurely would say, in Dallas county, Ala. He called "internal improvement" a "vile system of swindling and plundering," and most heartily sent the tariff *down below*"

Fellow citizens, the above is the sentiments of the man who was the associate of John Gilmore on the Indian vote, and tried to make it a Jackson question. Can you ever think of sending such a man again to represent you in Congress? A.

For the Gazette.

In the United States Gazette of the 1st inst. we find the following notice of our noble and beautiful Ohio:—"The *Run* at Wheeling was 10 inches above low water mark on the 25th."—If the editors of newspapers in Philadelphia will notice our rivers, we have no idea that they should "*run* their rigs" at the lowness of the water. We know this much, that about the 25th ult. the steamers "Allegheny" and "Laurel" made a successful *run* past Wheeling, and arrived safe at Pittsburgh. *Run*, indeed! Do you not think the editor deserves to be *run* through?

The United States frigate Java was to sail on the 7th ult. from Algiers for Port Mahon. Her distinguished commander, Commodore Biddle, and his suite, were treated with the greatest courtesy by Marshal Bourmont, and the French officers generally. The Marshal mentioned that in disembarking his troops, and commencing the attacks on Algiers, he had followed the directions of our countryman, Mr. Shaler, in his "Sketches of Algiers." One of his American visiters says, in a letter, dated August 6th—"The garrisons and stations of the French troops are very numerous, and completely encircle the city. Sixteen thousand can be thrown together at any one point in a few moments. They are shipping off all the *real* Turks to the Levant, and most of the Moors have left the city, so that it presents an odd spectacle. The streets are filled with French soldiers, and signs are every where put up with "Cafe," "Vin de Bordeaux," "Champaigne," "Restaurateur," in large characters, upon them."—*Poulson*

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Oct. 5.

West India Trade.—An extra from the Washington "Telegraph," *dated Sunday, noon*, was received by yesterday's mail in Baltimore. This extra contains the letters received in New York, which we published yesterday, and the following addition from the editor of the Telegraph:

"We have just seen the official despatches from Mr. M'Lane, our Minister at London, to the President of the United States, confirming the above news; and the *Proclamation* announcing this interesting and highly important fact, may be expected to-morrow."

The extra from the Telegraph was evidently issued on the *Sabbath* to affect the elections in Maryland; and this must have been the design of the President in submitting the official despatches to the editor of that paper. How far any effect has been produced, is yet to be seen. It is certain that if the question of the West India trade were generally understood, little or no importance would be attached to the negotiation on the subject. The farmers of the country have been induced to believe, that if the British West India ports were opened, the price of flour and other produce would immediately advance; but should it prove true, that an arrangement has been made with the British government relative to this trade, we very much doubt whether it will create a demand for an additional barrel of flour. The terms of the arrangement are yet to be seen, and we sincerely hope that our government, in its over anxiety to attain this object, has sacrificed nothing of interest or dignity.

To show the condition of the West India trade in 1824 and 1825, when the ports were open, and in 1829, when they were closed, the Baltimore Chronicle gives the following extract from the Custom House books.

☞ The British West India ports were open in 1824, 1825, and 1826.

In 1824 the whole exports of domestic produce to the West India Islands and North American Colonies, was valued at	$10,708,311
In 1825, the same,	11,222,565
	21,930,876
Average,	$10,965,438
In 1829, the British West India ports being shut, we exported as above,	$11,077,152
	111,714

Or $111,714 worth more when the ports were shut, than on the average of two years when they were opened!

In 1824, when the British ports were shut, we exported to the West Indies 540,975 bbls. Flour—in 1824, 1825, and 1826, when these ports were open, less than an average of 420,000 barrels—or 120,000 LESS. This would then show that we gained a loss, because of an opening of the British ports.

These items are from the official documents.—They show that the opening or closing of the British ports in the West Indies has no effect on the general demand for our products, which, when the ports are shut, are received by way of the Danish and Swedish Islands—by which means the whole freights are earned BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

In 1825 and 1826 the British tonnage that entered our ports from the West Indies, amounted to	Tons 14,646
In 1828 and 1829, only	630
	14,016

Or 14,016 tons in favor of AMERICAN VESSELS in two years!

Domestic Manufactures.—We believe, notwithstanding the recent embarrassments of many of our most enterprising manufacturers, that the prospects of those now engaged in the business, have not been brighter, since the receipt of the news of peace with Great Britain, than are at present. Our cotton manufacturers appear to be aware of their error in keeping the business in a single channel, and they are correcting it. The machinery, instead of running as formerly, almost wholly on coarse sheetings and shirtings, is employed in almost as many branches as there are mills. The consumption of calico cloths, has increased to a great extent, some idea of which may be formed from the fact that the spindles now running in the village of Fall-river, are hardly capable of supplying cloth for the single calico factory, established there. The manufacture of domestic cambrics has been commenced. One establishment in this place, consumes about $8,000 worth of cloth per week, and another, equally large, is now going up at Providence. This is a new branch of business, and bids fair to employ quite a number of mills.

Besides all this, the manufacture of Cotton Duck has been commenced in this vicinity, with every prospect of success, and if capitalists will remain satisfied with sure sales and small profits, we have no doubt but they will all succeed in the very teeth of John Bull's competition.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

[In a little while, English *calicoes* will be as rare in the United States, (except of the very superior qualities) as American flour is in England; which latter John Bull will not take in exchange for his flimsy manufactures. The American calicoes are far more substantial and better than the British. Instead of being made out of the poor cotton of *Surat* and *Bengal*, they are manufactured of the cotton of *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, &c. which must tend to "*oppress*" the planters of these states!]—*Niles.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE & LOSS OF LIFE.

A fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. William B. Humburt, No. 224 Bowery, between Elizabeth and Prince streets, and before the flames were got under, destroyed seven houses, most of them two story brick front dwellings, fronting on the Bowery, and burnt through the same depth to Elizabeth street, including in the ravages two large brick houses, a slaughter house, and some other small buildings on the east side of the latter street, with all the buildings in the rear. The wind being light from the northward, but few of the houses fronting on Prince street were injured, and those but slightly. The further progress of the flames South was arrested by a solid brick wall, formed by the end of a three story brick house fronting on the Bowery, and the end wall of the Butcher's Melting Company establishment, extending from said house to Elizabeth street. Fortunately there was very little wind at the time, otherwise, as the neighboring buildings were very dry, and the difficulty of obtaining water was very great, the conflagration would probably have been much more extensive.

What renders this occurrence peculiarly disastrous is, that four of the men employed in Mr. Humbert's bakery were burnt to death. It is supposed they were asleep at the time the fire commenced, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that they were enveloped in them before they had time to escape. The names of the deceased were, Samuel Clark, a native of New York, aged 18; Geo. Lane and Bernard Jocelyn, both of Prussia, aged 21, and John Gallagher, a native of Ireland, aged 22. The remains of three of the bodies have been found.—*N. Y. Spectator, Oct. 3.*

The receipts into the treasury of the American Colonization Society from the 17th July to the 9th September, amounted to the handsome sum of $5,704. A large portion of it was the proceeds of collections taken up in churches on the fourth of July, which this year occurred on the Sabbath.—*U. S. Gazette.*

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

Toulon, Aug. 11.—La Bayonnaise corvette, Capt. Perrin, arrived last night from Algiers, which she left on the 2d. Marshal Bourmont, to revenge himself of the treason of the inhabitants of Bleda, had sent against that village three regiments of cavalry and artillery with orders to put every one to the sword, and to enforce the submission of the Sheiks and tribes who inhabit Mount Atlas.

The unfortunate affair of Bleda has caused all the Barbary inhabitants of the mountains to rise in an insurrection, and it is to be feared that our troops, who are encamped outside of the town, will soon have to shut themselves up within the forts.

Much coolness continues to prevail between M. Duperre and M. de Bourmont. He does not interfere in any thing concerning the administration of Algiers. The navy, at least, will not be liable to any reproaches respecting the dilapidations which have been committed. No officer of that service has assisted at the inventory. The Admiral would not even receive any of the arms that were distributed when the Casauba was entered.

Toulon, Aug. 13.—The Venus frigate, Captain Russel de Bedford, arrived yesterday in this road. She brings back to France 200 convalescents and 75 sick men, as well as Gen. Poret de Morvaux, and 20 officers. The Finisterre bomb fell in with the Venus at sea, when she immediately showed the tri-colored flag, and made a signal of her number. The commander of the frigate did not know what to make of this change, and would not believe it; he ordered his number to be shown, but would not speak the bomb. However, after a moment of reflection, he ordered a gun to be fired, which the Finisterre answered, and again floisted her tri-colored flag. Capt. Russel, nevertheless, continued to sail under the white flag. On arriving in the road he saw a great number of ships with tri-colored flags, and scarcely could believe his own eyes. Such was his incredulity, that he waited for orders from the Admiral and Prefect before he would change his flag.

On the 7th the ordinances were scarcely known at Algiers. The Commander in Chief seemed to be dispirited. He did not speak a word, received no visits, and never went out. It seemed that he had a presentiment of the effects of the vertigo which had seized the Ministers, and was to cause the fall of the reigning family. M. de Bourmont was to return to France in the Sphinx steamer; but he had changed his mind on receiving the last news, and remained on the 7th at Algiers. He ordered the houses to be razed to make a vast square before the Casauba.

The Regency of Algiers continues in a state of insurrection. The Arabs appear in arms within one league of Algiers. The disastrous affair of Bleda caused all this. The Babyles fancy they have beaten the army, and their audacity is at its height.

On the 8th no accounts had been received from the expedition to Bona and Tripoli. The expedition against Oran sailed on the 6th, consisting of the Syrene, Didon, and Iphigenie frigates, some small craft, and the 21st regiment of the line.

It is now positive that only fifty-five millions have been found in the Dey's Palace, though it had been notified that there ought to be upwards of one hundred. On the one hand, the Dey and the militia carried off as much as they could; on the other hand, it has been ascertained that the very persons who ought to have set an example of disinterestedness, have pocketed much of the treasure and precious jewels. Before the arrival of the French, several Chiefs had acquired enormous fortunes at Algiers. Respect for property renders these dilapidations unpunishable. The navy is above all suspicion.—It returns to France empty handed. M. Duperre was not even called upon to assist at the inventory.

A well-dressed man, traveling on foot towards Tours, was overtaken within four posts of that town by one of M. Rothschild's couriers. Under the pretext of fatigue, he proposed to travel with the courier, offering to pay half the expense. This was agreed to. On arriving near the gates of Tours, the traveler appeared astonished at seeing the tri-colored flag flying on the walls. He asked the courier to halt. "This is a very fine town," said he, with an air of indifference; "I should like to enjoy the prospect from the bridge.—You may drive through the town by yourself, and I shall join you on the other side." The courier proceeded into the town without his fellow-traveler. He was stopped, taken to the Post Office, and examined respecting the purport of his journey. Having stated who he was, and exhibited regular passports, he was asked if he had come all the way alone. He replied that he had fallen in with a traveler within eight leagues from the town, and related the manner in which his companion had left him. The conduct of the stranger was thought suspicious. Two National Guards went in pursuit of him, and discovered him a quarter of a league before them. They made signs to a garde champetre, who seized him and held him till the National Guards came up. They asked who he was? "Who am I!" replied the traveler, smiling, "I am Jacques Cambon; I am going to visit my family at La Vendee, and here is my passport." "Your passport may be quite correct," replied the Guards; "but you must come with us to the town." "Oh! most willingly, gentlemen; I will follow you." On arriving at the Post Office, the traveler again exhibited his papers, and replied with coolness to all the questions put to him. However, the suspicions which had been excited were not easily dissipated. Some said he was M. de Polignac, others M. de Peyronnet.—In this uncertainty, inquiry was made whether any one knew M. de Peyronnet? M. Bacheron presented himself, and advancing towards the traveler, looked at him for a moment, and said "You are M. de Peyronnet. I know you perfectly. It was you who made M. de Sivejeau be shot in 1822. I went to you myself to beg of you to procure his pardon from the King, and I never can forget your harshness, and the rude manner in which you received me." "Possibly I may have some resemblance to M. de Peyronnet," replied the traveler; "but, in spite of that likeness, I am really Jacques Cambon." All the persons present in the Post Office were extremely embarrassed.—From the clear and precise statements of the traveler they began to be persuaded that he told the truth. At last it was recollected that M. Forest, formerly Procureur-General, who had been dismissed by M. de Peyronnet, resided in the town, and that he must know the fugitive Minister. He was immediately sent for. On his arrival the traveler advanced with an easy confidence towards him, and said, with a smile, "M. Forest—for I am told that is your name—they say I am M. de Peyronnet. Do you recognise me?" "Perfectly," replied M. Forest; "you are Count de Peyronnet." "Well, gentlemen," said the traveler, "I am M. de Peyronnet, Minister of the Interior, and Peer of France. In that character my person is inviolable, and I desire that you will set me at liberty." "As a Peer your person is inviolabe; but, as Minister of the Interior, you are declared a traitor to the nation; and it is our duty to secure your person." He was then committed to prison; but it was necessary to send him under an escort of 100 men, to protect him from the fury of the people, who seemed disposed to execute summary justice on him. Three National Guards are constantly in his apartment and a post of 60 men established at the gate.

M. de Chautelauze, the late Keeper of the Seals, has also been arrested near Tours. His arrest was accompanied by circumstances as curious as those of M. de Peyronnet. He wore a shabby black coat, and a pair of old boots. In his pocket he had only three francs. On approaching the gate of Tours he beheld the tri-colored flag, upon which he quickly retraced his steps, and repaired to a small village about a league and a half from the town. His appearance and tattered dress excited some suspicions. He was arrested and conveyed to Tours. When there, he refused to tell who he was, and could show no papers. Being sent to prison, he made the required disclosure, and claimed the inviolability attached to his character of Deputy. He received the same kind of reply as M. de Peyronnet—namely, "As a Deputy you are inviolable; but as Keeper of the Seals you are declared a traitor to the nation." He and Peyronnet are now in the same prison.—*English paper.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Molasses and Spirits.—According to the provisions of the act of last Session, the reduction of 5 cents (from 10 to 5) per gallon on Molasses, and the drawback of 4 cents per gallon on the exportation of spirits distilled from foreign molasses, commenced the first instant.—*National Journal.*

Death of a horse by lock-jaw.—It is stated that a horse, valued at two thousand dollars, lately died of the lock-jaw, in Duchess county, N. York, in consequence of running a small stub into his foot.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to convene on the 18th of October. The reasons for the step are thus stated:—"Whereas, thousands of persons have entered upon the lands of the State, in the occupancy of the Cherokees, and are now, and have been, for some time past, employed in taking great quantities in value of gold therefrom: And, whereas, this state of things was unforeseen by the Legislature, and therefore, no laws have been passed for the prevention thereof." The Legislature is, therefore, convened.

Knapp.—After Knapp's execution, the body was placed in a coffin, and returned to his cell whence he had been taken, and kept there till one o'clock, when it was delivered to his friends for interment. J. J. Knapp, says the Salem Register, requested permission to see the corpse of his brother while it remained in the prison, and the request was granted. The scene was truly a distressing one. The wretched survivor kneeled to embrace the lifeless features of his brother, and the agony of his feelings was so intense, that he fainted as soon as he returned to his cell.

The young man who has thus paid the forfeit of his life for his participation in one of the most atrocious deeds ever perpetrated by man, completed the twentieth year of his age on the 5th of this month. It is understood that he has left some statement in writing in the hands of his friends; but we have as yet learned nothing of the nature of them, excepting that he denies the truth of some of the evidence given at his trial, and affirmed that he was not guilty of all that was charged against him.—*Balt. Amer.*

We have on our table various new American books worthy of public favor. The *Treatise on the Steam Engine*, by Professor Renwick, which the Messrs. Carvills, of New York, have just issued in an octavo volume of upwards of three hundred pages, is a valuable contribution to practical science. The learned and able professor has availed himself of the labors of his European predecessors, and derived much curious and important information from his scientific friends and the most eminent manufacturers of the steam engine, in our own country. In his preface he mentions the useful aid which he has received from Dr. M'Nevin, Mr. R. L. Stevens, and Captain Bunker, who have communicated interesting and material facts; he also offers his acknowledgments to Messrs. Rush and Muhlenburg, of Philadelphia, for the liberal manner in which their practical knowledge was laid open to him. The object of Professor Renwick's work is to make known more clearly and widely "the principles and mode of action of the most important of the instruments by which the power of man is extended;" and particularly "to bring into use those precautions and apparatus by which the risk to which human life is exposed, may be lessened." The plates at the end of the volume are numerous and very well executed. We scarcely need to add that such a book ought to be in the hands of every person engaged in the construction or management of the Steam Engine.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Census of the city of New York.—The Mercantile Advertiser publishes the aggregate of the returns from nine wards, which make their population amount to 112,942. By a calculation founded on the number of votes given at the close elections of the last two years, compared with the votes given in the wards whence returns have been received, the same paper computes the population of this metropolis at 200,942 souls, which is probably not far from the mark. The wards not heard from are the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 14th. The gain, which is not quite 25 per cent. for the last five years, is less in proportion than that during the five years previous. In 1820 the population was 123,706; and in 1825 it was 166,086.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A report is mentioned as in circulation, that there is a prospect that the new French government are disposed to discharge the claims of our merchants for spoliations under the former revolutionary government. This will be very gratifying intelligence, if it proves to be correct. We should have been pleased to see the facts on which it is founded. It is very natural that hopes of such an occurrence should be entertained, in consequence of the new order of things, and especially as General Lafayette fills so influential a station under the present government. If there is any solid foundation for this story to rest upon, it will probably reach this country before long, and save the necessity of further conjectures or calculations.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Georgetown, D. C. Oct. 2.—We are much gratified to have it in our power to inform the friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that it is now navigable for boats the whole distance, from Seneca down to the old locks, upwards of twenty miles. The letting in of the water was completed yesterday, and not a leak or break discovered in any part of the line. This is cheering to all—it will not only increase our trade, but is an evidence that the work has been done in a faithful manner.

We understand that one boat, bound for Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah, passed up yesterday, and in consideration of her being the first, and the harbinger of good news to the country, she was permitted to go *toll free;* two boats also came down.

From Canton.—We have been favored with the Canton Register to May 1, from which we make the following extract:—*Canton, May* 2.—We are happy in seeing the genius of the age directing its power to this part of the globe, and with pleasure we announce the arrival of the steamer Forbes, Capt. Henderson, from Calcutta, the first steam vessel that has visited the shores of China. She has excited much interest with the natives.—*Paltadium.*

While some laborers were employed lately in pulling down the front wall of Mr. M'Queen's factory, which was shattered by the late steam-boiler explosion, it unexpectedly fell, burying one man under the ruins, and broke the leg of another.—*N. Y. Post.*

The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec the present season from Europe is 25,585; last year, 12,846.

The elegant set of Cut Stone Locks, lately constructed by the Messrs. Rankins, Stone Masons, under a contract with the Schuylkill Navigation Company, at Manayunk, were on Saturday, the 2d October, completed, and opened for the passage of Boats, and we are happy to learn, that the first Boat passed through, light, in 8 minutes, overcoming a rise of 24 feet by three locks, and immediately after a Boat loaded with Coal descended through the same in 8¼ minutes. In justice to the Messrs. Rankins, who executed the Mason work, and to Mr. Michael Towers, who executed the Carpenter's work, we think it right to observe that the work appears to be done in a masterly and workmanlike manner; the facilities now afforded to the Navigation by these additional Locks furnishing a separate ascending and descending line of passage, will hereafter, whatever may be the increase of trade on the Schuylkill, prevent any delay at this point, from the accumulation or crowding of Boats.—*Poulson.*

Vessels arrived at New York the day before yesterday, bringing London papers of the 19th ult. from which we offer interesting extracts. We omit some stories to which no credit whatever is due. The swell after the tempest at Paris had not entirely subsided, but the new authorities exerted themselves to restore universal tranquillity, and to close "the lottery of revolution." It seems that the King of England was not at Cowes when Charles X. arrived there; and that the report of the March of Austrian troops into Italy was unfounded.—*Nat. Gaz.*

With what feelings must the government of Austria view the present situation of Lafayette, whom it so long held as a malefactor in a dungeon! It is related of Franklin, that when he signed at Paris the treaty of alliance between the United colonies and France, he put on the same coat which he wore when he was grossly insulted by Wedderburne and the Lords of the Privy Council, in London. If Lafayette has retained the suit in which he escaped from Olmutz, he might resume it by the side of Philip when the Austrain ambassadors has his first audience of the *citizen king.*—*National Gazette.*

The Hon. GEORGE HAY, District Judge of the United States for the District of Virginia, died on Saturday, the 13th inst. at Charlotteville, Virginia. His funeral took place on Sunday. He has been long in public life, and was eminent as a lawyer and magistrate. He was son-in-law of the venerable ex-President Monroe.

It has been our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. MONROE, the consort of the Ex-President JAMES MONROE, which occurred at Oak Hill, their residence, in Loudoun county, Va. on the 23d ultimo. This distressing event is most afflicting to her husband, her whole family, to her neighbors and her numerous friends, by whom she was beloved and highly respected. She had been long indisposed, and every remedy which able physicians could prescribe, was adopted in vain. She displayed, during her illness, that calmness and serenity which distinguished her through life.

Mrs. MONROE was the daughter of LAWRENCE KORTWRIGHT, Esq. of an ancient and respectable family of New York. Mr. MONROE'S connexion with her was formed, while he was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, in 1786, and she has been the inseparable, devoted and consoling partner of all his cares and burdens, in the various high trusts he has filled, in his country's service, through an eventful and long life. She was with him in his two missions to France, in that to London, while in the Executive of his native State, while in the departments of State and War, and while he was the Chief Magistrate of the Union, in which latter offices he served fourteen years in this City, where she was well known and highly respected by all our fellow citizens, where she has left many friends, who will unite in sincerely condoling with her family, for their severe and irreparable loss. Her conduct, through life, as an affectionate, prudent, and estimable wife, as a tender and affectionate mother, kind neighbor, and humane mistress, was exemplary. Her manners and acquirements suited her for the stations in which her husband was placed, and she acquitted herself in all of them with credit.—*Nat. Intel.*

HOUSES OF BOURBON AND ORLEANS.

By the following table, collated from Lavoigne's Genealogical Atlas of France, the precise degree of affinity between the Houses of Bourbon and Orleans will be shown.

The left hand column gives the Bourbon line; the right the Orleans line.

Louis 13th had two sons, viz:—	
Louis 14th, died 1715.	Philip 1st, Duke of Orleans, died 1723.
From whom descended.	
Monseigneur, died 1711; Duke of Burgundy, died 1712—brothers.	Philip 2nd, Regent of France, died 1728.
Louis Philip, died 1774.	Louis, died 1752.
Louis Dauphin, d. 1765.	Louis Philip, died 1785.
Louis 16th, beheaded, 1793; Louis 18th, died in 1824; Charles 10th, abdicated, 1830—brothers.	Philip (Egalite) beheaded 1793.
Duke of Angouleme, born 1775; Duke of Berry, died, 1820—brothers.	Louis Philip, (now king) born 1773.
Duke of Bordeaux, son of Berry, born 1820.	Ferd. Duke of Chartres, born 1810.

In the male line it therefore appears the Duke of Angouleme, late Dauphin, and the present King Louis Philip, are *fifth cousins*, and within two years of the same age. Philip Egalite, father of the king lately proclaimed, married a great grand natural daughter of Louis 14th.—*Nat. Journal.*

Died,

At his residence, in Reading, on the 4th instant, the Hon. FREDERICK SMITH, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of this state. He returned from a tour of official duty on the evening previous, retired early, in good health.—About midnight he was seized with apoplexy, and died almost immediately.—*U. S. Gaz.*

☞ The tickets headed JOSEPH T. CHEW, were *not* printed in this office, nor have we printed a single ticket for this election.

THE LAST DAY!!! POSITIVELY,

THAT Tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 18 for 1830, can be purchased.

CAPITALS,—$30,000, $15,000, $10,000.

TICKETS $10.

The Drawing is expected To-Morrow Evening.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Managers' Office, October 12, 1830.

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER, by his Widow. 2 vols., 8vo.

Harper's Family Library, No. 8. *Natural History of Insects;* illustrated by numerous engravings.

Teale's Treatise on Neuralgic Diseases. dependant upon irritation of the spinal marrow, and ganglia of the sympathetic nerve.

Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot, *a Tragedy*, by *David Paul Brown.*

The Budget, or humble attempts at immortality, by Messrs. *Von Dunderhead.*

For sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. Oct. 12—2t

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FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF CHEWTON,

WILL be put to Public Sale, on the premises, at noon, on Thursday, the 21st, and in front of the court-house in Beavertown, on Monday the 25th instant.

This Town is laid out on the Beaver river, at the Irish ripple, sixteen miles from Beaver town: it affords many advantages for stores and mechanics, being eight miles distant from the nearest town.—The large water power at the site, excellent building stone, brick clay, limestone, timber, coal, and good water, within the town plot, or immediately joining, and remarkable healthfulness, combine to insure the comfort and prosperity of the place.

Plots of the Town may be seen at the office of Joseph T. Chew, opposite to the Bank of the U. States, in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, at the residence of Anthony B. Chew, near Harmony, Butler county, and at Robert Davison's, on the west side of Beaver river, opposite to the town.

Private offers will be received by either of the above named persons, for water lots and privileges, and for lots in the town after the public sales.—Applications, post paid, will also be received by the proprietor, in Philadelphia.

B. CHEW, Jr.

Attorney for Benjamin Chew, Esq.

☞ Advantageous terms will be given to any one who desires to erect immediately a saw-mill, on a durable stream adjacent to the town plot.

Pittsburgh, October 12—4t

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1831, just received, and for sale by

Oct. 12.—3t. HOGAN & Co.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

TAN-YARD FOR SALE.

CONTINUED ill health induces the subscriber to offer for sale his Tan-Yard, in the borough of New Lisbon, Ohio. This establishment is advantageously situated in the central part of said town, enjoying every facility of ingress and egress, being bounded 120 feet on Chestnut street, 60 feet on Jefferson, and 180 feet on an alley.—The improvements consist of a two story brick beam and handling house, 48 by 28 feet, a large and convenient frame mill and back house, and 34 vats, with ample room for enlargement to any extent required. The yard is supplied with a constant stream of over-head spring water, and altogether in the best possible condition, the whole having been built within two years, in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials.

When the rising importance of the town is considered, the fertility of the surrounding country, the rapid increase of an already dense population, in connexion with the abundance and moderate price of bark, it justifies the belief that few opportunities of the kind present themselves, wherein a man of enterprize could invest a moderate capital with better prospects of success.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, and judge for themselves. The price will be very low, and the payments made to suit the purchaser. The Stock in Trade, or such part thereof as most desirable to the purchaser, will be sold with the yard. Dry Goods, or a small Farm (well improved) in this county, would be taken in part payment.

Communications on the subject, by mail or otherwise, will meet with immediate attention.

D. HOSTETTER.

New Lisbon, October 12—wtf.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 19, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23d, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
8	1,000		8,000
6	500		3,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
20	150		3,000
40	100		4,000
168	50		8,400
112	20		2,240
2240	10		22,400
15400	5		77,000
18040 prizes—27720 blanks			$183,040

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 *Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 12, 1830.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been notified that Henry Holdship, of the city of Pittsburgh, has offered for sale, my right, title and interest, to part of lot, marked in the general plan of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 181, with its improvements, on Front, between Market and Wood streets, in said city, together with his interest in the same. I hereby forewarn all person or persons soever, from purchasing or bargaining for the same, with said Holdship, as I shall maintain my rights, not only against said Henry Holdship, but every purchaser or purchasers whatever, to the uttermost extremities of the law.

JOHN P. DECLARY.

Oct. 12—4t. of the city of Louisville.

NOTICE.—My creditors will take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed the first Monday of November next, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,

Of the city of Pittsburgh, Boot and Shoe Maker.

October 12—w3t.

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL.

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

Sept. 14.—2mo.if.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, of April term, A. D. 1830, No. 79.

Catharine Cook, by her next friend, *John M'Clintock*, vs. *William Cook.*

Subpœna for divorce a Vinculo Matrimonii, issued March 1st, 1830.—Returnable to April term, 1830. Returned on oath, *N. E. I.* William Caven, Sheriff. June 24th, 1830.—Alias Subpœna, awarded and issued. Returnable to August term, 1830. Returned on oath, *N. E. I.* Thomas Baird, Dep'y Sh'ff.

A true abstract from the record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

IN pursuance of the acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning divorces, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of November next, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM. CAVEN, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 22, 1830—w4t.

PUBLIC SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Jane M'Cullough, deceased, the Executors will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of October next, all the Real and Personal Property of said deceased, viz:

That well known Tavern Stand, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now in the occupancy of Mr. Gleim, and known as the Mansion House Hotel. The building is entirely of brick, fronting on Wood street 75 feet, and on Fifth street 90 feet, three stories high, with all the necessary buildings attached. The property is so situated that it can be divided if found necessary.

Also, Several good Building Lots adjoining said tavern.

Also, One Out Lot, containing 7 acres, adjoining Geo. L. Rice, about half a mile from the city.

Also, One Tract Donation Land in Venango county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less. It lies about half way between Franklin and Meadville, the turnpike road running through it. It is well timbered and first rate land.

Also, Two-thirds of a Double Pew in the First Presbyterian Church, No. 35.

Also, Ten Shares of Allegheny Bridge Stock.

Also, Ten Shares of Stock in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and Five Shares of Stock in the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road.

A plan of the property and the conditions of sale will be made known on the day. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
WILLIAM HAYS,
Executors.

September 7—wts.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business, may hear of a situation, by addressing, through the Post Office, A. Z. with name and reference. September 7, 1830.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey. Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery: Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns.* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

WANTED, a man of steady habits qualified to manage a small Cotton Factory, located in Kentucky. Recommendations will be expected. Reference is made, for further information, to

LEWIS HUTCHESON.

Pittsburgh, September 24, 1830.—w3t.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch. Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday of next November.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jedediah Cobb M. D.

Materia Medica. by C. E. Pierson, M. D.

Surgery, by Jesse Smith, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Rev. Elijah Slack, A. M.

Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children, by Josiah Whiteman, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by John Moorhead, M. D.

The aggregate cost of the tickets, including the matriculation, for admittance to the Hospital and use of the Library, is $65. Cost of graduation is $21.

Dr. Cobb having been employed through the Summer in Europe to make collections for the Library, and Anatomical Museum, it is expected that these, when received, will prove very important additions.

In the Hospital (*Commercial Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio,*) a regular course of Clinical instruction is delivered on the most important of the cases presented.

A course of *Practical Anatomy*, distinct from the public lectures, will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy.

By order of the Faculty,

ELIJAH SLACK, Dean.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, *Cincinnati, August 28*, 1830. } Sept. 14.—w6t.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit:*.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the tenth day of September, in the Fifty-Fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, DANIEL C. BABBITT, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Chart, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "The Index of Time: Or, a new and improved Chronological Chart of Universal History, from the creation, to A. D. 1830; designed to exhibit the connexion of General History, and to facilitate the memorising of Chronological Events." In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints." E. J. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, under the hands of the Honourable Charles Shaler, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, of the fifth circuit of Pennsylvania, including the County of Allegheny, and, by virtue of his office, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital, and other offenders, in the said circuit, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, the Associate Judges of the same Courts, in the County aforesaid, dated the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of November next.

Public notice is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, Coroner and the Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also, all those who will prosecute the prisoners who now are, or may be, in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of this commonwealth, the fifty-fifth.

WILLIAM CAVIN, *Sheriff.*

September 21, 1830.—w4t.

DR. E. MERRITT, being on a visit to the eastern cities, will be absent for four or five weeks! His office will be open in the mean time, and the business of his profession attended to.

August 31, 1830.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE;

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,

October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞ S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School*, on the first of October. Aug. 27

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

GOLD.

SOVEREIGNS—GUINEAS—NAPOLEONS—DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, bought and sold, or exchanged, by GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Sept. 14, 1840.—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving, at their Warehouse, No. 76 Front street, an extensive assortment of the best JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, which will enable their customers to have their Fall orders supplied, *without any delay*, and upon the most liberal terms.

H. BLAKE & Co.

September 10.—1mo.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Days of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
Commis'nrs.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets: Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf